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Rogers' Visit Given Front Page In Yugoslavia

All major Yugoslav dailies headlined Secretary of State Rogers' 7-9 July visit to Yugoslavia. Radio and T.V. also gave the visit prominent coverage. As expected, the media is emphasizing references to bilateral relations developing on the basis of respect for "sovereignty, independence, equality and noninterference between all countries, whether or not they have the same or different social, economic and political systems"--as set forth in the 30 September 1971 joint US-Yugoslav statement reached at the conclusion of the Tito visit to the US.

Before flying to President Tito's Brioni retreat, Rogers held lengthy talks with Foreign Minister Tepavac and Premier Bijedic. The Yugoslavs appear especially to appreciate the Secretary's comments and insights on President Nixon's meetings with the Soviet and Chinese leaders earlier this year. Other topics discussed in addition to bilateral relations, included European Security, the situation in the Mediterranean, the Middle East, southeast Asia and nonalignment. Rogers left for Italy yesterday, his last stop before returning to the US.

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Yugoslav Premier to CEMA Session

For the first time since Yugoslavia tied itself to CEMA as an observer in 1964, the Premier will attend a regular session of the organization's highest body.

Premier Bijedic is in Moscow for a three day CEMA session which opens today. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reports that Belgrade's delegation is in the Soviet capital to join in talks on the further expansion of CEMA cooperation in the chemical and power industries, as well as in unspecified areas of science and technology. Tanjug adds, however, that sources near the inner circles of CEMA note that Premier Bijedic's participation in the meeting does not signify any change in Belgrade's relations with CEMA but is "a reflection of existing reality and of Yugo-

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slavia's desire to develop its economic cooperation with all parts of the world on the basis of common interest and according to the principles on which our foreign political relations with other countries are founded" -- i.e. noninterference in the internal affairs of others, independence and mutual respect for sovereignty.

In 1971, about 30% of Yugoslavia's foreign trade was with CEMA countries and attained a total value of about \$1.7 billion. Yugoslavia regularly participates in 10 of the 22 permanent CEMA commissions.

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Yugoslav Party Presidium Convenes Tomorrow

The party presidium will examine its role and activity in the struggle against regional nationalism at tomorrow's session. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, announced that the keynote address of the meeting will be given by Todo Kurtovic, recently elected member of the party executive bureau from Bosnia and Hercegovina. In contrast to last year when the party was engrossed with the excesses of Croatian nationalism, Serbian nationalism has come in for criticism this spring and may be one aspect of tomorrow's look at the problem. A set of "conclusions" on the party's task in fighting nationalism are expected to be adopted.

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Where Have All The Flowers Gone?

After months of seclusion, the whereabouts of the three most prominent Croatian leaders purged last December has come to light.

The consulate in Zagreb reports [redacted] former Croatian party secretary Piro Pirker is hospitalized, gravely ill with a brain tumor. Pirker is only 45 years old and prior to last year's crisis was considered to have a promising career. Former party chief, Ms. Savka Dabcevic-Kucar, is said to be in line for a job in Zagreb--either in the republic Secretariat for Finance, or the republic Institute for Planning. Miko Tripalo, the most blatant republic nationalist of the three, and former member of the federal party executive bureau, is reported to have been "pensioned."

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Kadar-Husak Talks in Bratislava

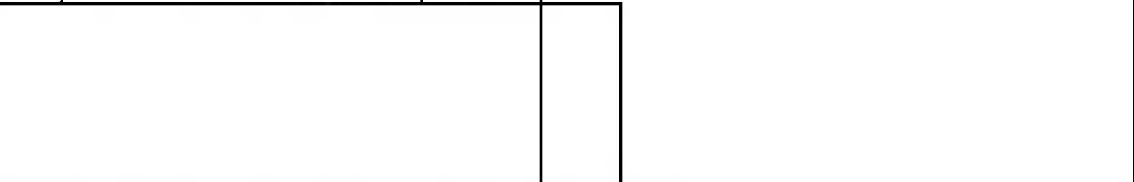
The weekend meeting of the Hungarian and Czechoslovak party bosses undoubtedly was aimed at smoothing out the irritants that cropped up this spring in bilateral relations. Kadar likely pressed Husak to decree a standown on Prague's low-level sniping at the looser edges of Budapest's liberal cultural and economic policies. Typical of these commentaries--and the latest example--is a recent letter-to-the-editor, published in the Czechoslovak party cultural weekly Tvorba, that criticizes the "new wave" of Hungarian films. The "letter" appeared in print almost the same day that Hungarian cultural affairs boss Gyorgy Aczel was in Moscow reviewing Budapest's cultural scene with his Soviet counterpart.

The consolidation-minded conservatives in Prague, who are anxious to improve their standing with Moscow, apparently have been seizing on Moscow's behind-the-scenes criticism of the Hungarian internal scene to make a few points with the Soviets.

The two party leaders also discussed foreign affairs at length, and the communique's assertion that there was an "exchange of views" suggested that differences were aired. Nonetheless, the communique provided no clue as to what these differences might have been, covering standard ground on European security, Vietnam and the Middle East. The condemnation of US actions in Vietnam was especially strong.

Budapest's good relations with the FRG undoubtedly were discussed, but the sides agreed that "it is very important" for Bonn to recognize that the Munich agreement is null and void as initio. This reaffirmed Budapest's intention to await developments in the Czech-FRG negotiations before establishing diplomatic relations with Bonn. Kadar also likely briefed Husak on Secretary Rogers' visit to Budapest.

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